of a secondary importance.

The Trait d'Union publishes the text of the convention concluded the 30th June, 1853, between the French Minister at Mexico and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the settlement of French out standing claims against Mexico. In pursuance thereof, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs invites all citizens having such claims to register them either in his department or at the French Legation in Mexico.

The Omnibus announces that the Grand Cross of Guadaloupe, an imperial order created by Iturbide, is about to be re established.

The Universal announces that an expedition is being formed in the United States for the purpose of serving on the peninsula of Yucatan, and thence directing a new invasion against the island of Cuba.

The French doctor, Hippolyte Villaret, formerly Santa Anna's physician at Carthagens, died on the first November, after a short sickness.

The execution of robbers was becoming a daily occurrence in the various provinces.

The ship Mariana, late the slaver Laiy Suffolk, had been declared a legal prize by the special Judge of the finances of the port of Vera Cruz and had been sold by auction for \$17,500.

been sold by auction for \$17,500.

Arrests of several revolutionaires had been made, suspected of being engaged in a project for the restablishment of the federation. On one day three persons had been arrested, and among them Mr. Zavala, ancient deputy from Onjaca

Some French miners had commenced to work the placers of Guerrero. They had found several grains of gold, and were confident of being able to work with profit.

It is said that the Council of State contemplates

It is said that the Council of State contemplates conferring on Sinta Anna the title of Captain-General, which he had previously declined, though decreed to him by his predecessor Lombardini.

It has been decreed that all vessels entering into Mexican ports for repairs or for provisioning shall be excupt from toinage duties; and that these which shall convey coal exclusively for the depot at Acapulco, will only have to pay four reals (half a donar) a ton duty, instead of twelve reals.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE. Maxico, Nov. 7, 1853.

Santa Anna's Uneasiness-His Contract for War Steamers-Mexican Secret Commissioner to France, Spain and England.

Since I last bad the pleasure to write you from this city, there has been but little of importance to write you. The actions of this government are of so insignificant account to you and your readers, that it is almost useless to waste paper on them. But knowing your desire to be kept posted with all that passes in this den of iniquity. I will try and give you a few moments of my time. To

Santa Afna has become quite uneasy in his dictatorship, and daily dreads the loss of his other leg. which he tries to prevent by daily making a number of expulsions of the most influential men out of the country. He has of late made a large contract with Messrs. Simonsfeld & Co. to build him two steam Massrs Simonsield & Co. to build him two steam war propellers, of four hundred tons, armed and equipped; also, about two hundred pieces of artillery, shell and shot. He also sends by the Texas Col. Parte Arrays, to bring up other fireartins, and other munitions of war. There also goes by her a commissioner to Spain, France and England, on some secret exploit. At the same time there are several curious circumstances to be looked lato.

By the English steamer the Spanish minister left for Spain, and every day we see new appointments of Spanish efficers in the Mexican ranks. Also, we find large armaments of munitions of war daily introduced into the country from France and Spain;

introduced into the country from France and Spain

introduced into the country from France and Spain; and this while the country is at peace.

By the Texas there are expelled out of the country Senator Arrianga, ex-Minister of Justice under Arista's administration; also, Capt. Magie, one of Arista's aide-de comp, and several other persons. When they all meet in the United States, they, with Capt. Robies, in New Orleans, can make up a good fillibustering party. Yours, truly, Gass.

TAMPICO, Oct. 29, 1853. The Annayance and Imposition of the Passport System.

As it may not be generally known to the people of the United States that their countrymen in this republic are obliged to pay an annual tribute to this government of two dollars a head, I enclose herewith a copy of the law which compels them to pay this tribute, though it is masked and appears under another name, familiarly called carta de seguridad, (letter of security.) which is a document on stamped paper, to be renewed in the mouth of January of every year, under the penalty of twenty dollars, or ten days imprisonment. Notwithstanding, the ninth four treaty stinulations with Mexico reads thus:—"The citizens of both countries, respectively, shall be exempt from all compulsory service in the army and navy; nor shall they be subjected to any charge or contribution, or taxes, other than such as are paid by the citizens of the State in which

they reside."

Let us then ask our government, through the dum of the columns of your fleests, why this glaring imposition has been borne with so long? If it were any other government that Mexico, not excepting Tripol, our countrymen would say, "all-hons for war, not one cent for tribute;" but Mexico "being strong in her weakness," our nullable states-men and diplomatists will ferhear making objections against her impositions on our countrymen. The charge of two dollars for a passport, in addi-

The charge of two dollars for a passo of, in addition to the Casta de Seguridad, cannot be objected to; but it is well to ment in it for the information of whom it may concern. But for the other charge, who has to bear the blashing honor or blame? Are not the United distates ministers, who have presided over the legation at the City of Mexico, to be consured for having omitted to give their attention and guardian protection to this subject?

The accompanying circular, before pub ished,

guardian protection to this subject?

The accompanying circular, before pub ished, will give you some tien of the ascounding distinction this government makes between foreigners and Mexicans, and will show you at a glance how completely and successfully the ninth article of the treaty has been violated, since the year 1828 up to the present date, as well as the vart revenue Mexico has thereby derived from our countrymen, who have reductantly borne this extortion.

But the arrogant manner with which foreigners are advertised and hunted down for the payment of this impost, by the Mexican officials, from the president, with his glittering Spanish decorations, to the shabby policeman, with his rusty sword, has become so disquisting and revolting, that longer forbearance on our part is insupportable, and effective measures

on our part is insupportable, and effective measures should at once be resorted to by our government to compel Mexico to respect the rights of America a citizens, and rescue them from this state of degrada-

The New Orleans Pilayune gives the following summary of Mexican news :--

The Texas left at Vera Cruz the American brig Hemisphere Merschalk, master ready for sea, and to leave for New York on the 12th. Our files brought by the Texas are rather heavy.

and contain a great variety of intelligence, toongh there is comparatively little of importance. What next, perhaps, he considered the chief item relers to the announcement that great lears are en-tertained of a great portion of the country being afficied by famine. The harvest in Durango and other departments of the merior, it would appear, if it has not altogether failed, has afforded such extremely scanty returns, that the papers are lament-ing most bitterly the calamities which cannot but follow the unfortunate failue. The Siglo XIX. of the 3d inst., has the following article in reference to

the subject :- Faning. The Omnibus and the Orden have re and the Universal to day devotes its editorial to the consideration of this important subject, in which it exhorts the supreme government, as early as possible, to cause the necessary steps to be taken to provide against the estamily of starvation. Our contemporary consoles himself with the consideration that the loss of the crops cannot be general throughout the country; and, fortunately, this is quite certain, but not less so is it, that the importent state of our means of communication renders it impossible to transport grain to the departments of Zacalecus and Durango-say, from Puebla, for example. What occurred about three years ago was truly frightful. In Zacatecus the only food to be obtained was the prickly pear, and that was to be obtained only at so heavy a price that the poorest classes could get nothing to eat but carcaras, and this produced dyscurery, by which numbers were carried off. The number of mendicants that the city maintained in one of ber of mendicants that the city maintained in one of its institutions produced another calamity, in the putrid fever, which probably decimated the popula-tion. Notwithstanding all this, however, it may be said that then the evil suddenly occurred; but now we have the experience of the past to guide us, and trust must be reposed in the providence of the go-

In Mexico the effect of the famine is being ob-

dian corn has risen throughout the valley and the introduction of provisions into that capital is much less, business exhibiting very I tile animation than on ordinary market days every week. It appears that people are afraid to go to the city for fear of the conscription. If this is so, the remedy is so much the simpler, that the drawing is completed, and that there is a decree exempting the indigenous class from service in the army.

The rest of the intelligence is of the ordinary character. The Indians are committing terrible ravages, and with even something more than impunity. The mail and a large company were lately attacked by them and some ten or twelve persons were killed, others carried off, the rest scattered in flight, and the mules and all other property plundered.

Robberies by others are also as frequent as ever, and even more atrocious. Two boys having set a party on the trail of two robbers whom they had observed, a third in company with them was subsequently slaughtered by the wretches.

The quarterly return of the Medical Inspector of the republic shows that yellow fever, cholera and small pox have prevailed at Vera Cruz; at Jaiapa and at Oajaca, the cholera in the army. They have not been so fatal there as among the rest of the population, but have still been severe. The mortality among children, during the past few months, is said to have been very great. dian corn has risen throughout the valley and the

tality among centoren, suring the past rew months, is said to have been very great.

Sants Anna is endeavoring to push the project for a reilroad from Vera Cruz, through the city of Mexico, to seme port in the Pacific.

Vote on the Convention in Rhode Island. The following returns comprise more than half the State. The majority against the convention will probably be about the convention will

	-NOVEMBER-		JUNE-	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Providence	757	2,273	1,396	3,325
Newport	157	715	330	519
North Providence	238	236	211	180
Johnston	73	105	80	29
Tiverton	149	234	63	108
Micdietown	8	110	5	81
Smit field	301	293	320	245
Gloucester	218	79	183	89
Coventry	60	201	85	152
East Greenwich	55	136	70	114
West Greenwich	58	40	61	37
Crans'on, 1st dis	38	119	-	-
Total	2,112	4.541	2,805	3,879
		2,112		2,805
Maj. against convention		. 2,429		1,074

The Rallroad War in Eric.

The following despatch to the Buffalo Advertises

The following deepatch to the Buffalo Advertiser, is dated Nov. 20:—

The excitement was greatly increased yesterday, in consequence of articles in Buffalo and Cleveland papers. The Mayor was engaged all day in swearing in and sand arming speech police, and about two hundred are in readinesss. The first brigade of volunteers and firemen were out in the afternoon yesterpay, and by resolutions offered their service to the Mayor if he is mable to enforce ordinance by police force. The excitement extends through this and adjoining counties south of here, and offers of help from all quarters are received by the Mayor.

A special messenger has been sent to the arsenal at Meadville, for four nine pounders. All are resolved not to submit to the carrying out of bribed legislation, and with the present feeling, if the directors attempt an alteration of the track, every bridge in the county will be swept from the road. The people feel that they are right, and with that feeling they are determined to protect their right, regardless of consequences.

Theatrical and Musical

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatric.—Mrs. T. S. Hamblin has ber benefit this evening, and a very full bill is presented. The tragedy of "Douglus," with Mrs. Hamblin as Young Norval Mr. Eddy as Old Norval, and Mr. Scott as Glenalvon. The comedy of "The Love Chase" is also to be performed, Mrs. Hamblin, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Glenn, and Mrs. A. Parker in the principal characters. principal characters.

Nielo's Gasden.—The performance of "The Pro-phet" is postponed until Friday evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean appears this evening in Shiel's tragedy, "Evadne, or the Statues." Mr. Consay plays Colonne, and Mr. Pope, Ludovico. The capital burletta, "Autony and Cleo-patra," concludes the entertainments.

BURTON'S THEATRE.-Mr. Botroleauit's new co-BURYON'S THEATHE.—Mr. Bodroicanit's new co-medy, never before acted, is to be produced at Bur-ton's this evening. It is announced that the scenery is to be entirely new, and that large sums have been expended in the mounting of the piece. The cast of characters includes the names of Burton, G. Barrett, Fisher, Jordan, Johnston, Miss Robertson, Miss Ray-mond, Mrs. Stugbes, and many others. The scene is laid in London, and the action is supposed to take place at the present time. A capital farce is also announced.

annousced.

NATIONAL TREATER—" Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be presented twice to day—at two o'clock in the afternoon and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. This version has been played one hundred and twenty five times. WALLACK'S THEATRE. -- Mr. Bourcicault's comedy

"The lish Seises," is the attraction for this evening. The charming prolude, "A Moraing Call," is also given. all the popular comedians appear in the comedy, and Miss Keene and Mr. Lester are very clever in their morning call. AMERICAN MUSEUM .- " Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to

be played at this house tw ce to day—afternoon and evening. The scenery and general ensemble of the piece is said to be very good.

Francont.—The Hippodrome is to leave us this week. The glory is to depart after Saturday, and there are but a few more chances to inspect its wonders. Two performances to day.

Bowswy Crecus.-Plenty of good things are au-

nounced for this afternoon and evening. Madame Francosi, Miss Emms Nathans, Frank Pastor, Mozs. Channi, and all other stars, appear in sandry acts of equitation interesting to be old. ACADEMY HALL.—Perham's Seven Mile Mirror is still on exhibition at this past; and leaving the "gift" part of the affair out of the question, the panorama is

worth seeing.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE.—This establishment, 337 Broadway, is open for the season. Many attractions, including Driesbach and his trained animals, the Sisterse Twins, Mr. Nellis, the man without hands, and

a living rhinoceros, are here given for twenty five BLITZ, at Stoyresant Institute, will be glad to se all his old and young friends, this afternion and evening. He will amuse them with magical tricks, and the canary birds will do their most astonishing

Christy's Minstrels-The original band-give one of their unique enter ainments this evening. The programme is full of rich things.

Wood's MINSTRYLS are doing very finely. Their programme for this evening includes operatic and ballad music of all ser's. The grand "Holiday Dance"

concludes the concert.

Buckley's.—The original New Orleans serenaders BUCKLEY'S.—The original New Orleans serenagers are giving a series of concerts at 539 Broadway. Tonight the burlesque of "Norma," the violin sole "The Dream," the 'Rataplan Chorus," ("The Daughter of the Regiment,") and other morecount are to be give:

Superior Court - Part Second. Before Hon. Judge Duer and a Jury.
ACTION AGAINST A BAILEOAD COMPANY FOR INJU

Nov. 21.—James Gilfillan and wife vs. the Neu York and Eric Radroad Company.—This was an action brought against the defendants, for injuries to the plaintiffs wile, occasioned by an accident on the above read, in February, 1852, in consequence of the cars running off the track near Equinous station behaver county, N. Y., while turning a curve, at m alleged unusual rate of speed. The train, it was alleged, was some ten minutes behind time, and in their efforts to recover the lost time ran off the track. their efforts to recover the lost time ran or the track, overturned and precipitated down an embuskment twenty feet high, into the Delaware river, by means of which the id cintiff's wife was badly cut, bruised, and injured, and exposed to the ke and water in the river. It appeared in evidence that she was confined some fourteen or it term weeks in consequence of the houries received from the accident; and it was alleged that she was permanently tojured thereby. The plaintiff's reside in Boston, and the husband is a plumber by trade. Damages were laid at \$20 000.

The defendant offered in evidence, and in bur to the claim or right of action on the part of the plain-

The defendant offered in evidence, and in bar to the claim or right of action on the part of the plaintiffs, the following receipt, viz.:—
"Resaired, Feby 18, 1862, of the N. Y. & Eric Bailroad Company, the sum of sixty dollars, in full for damages to reif and daughter born the person and property, caused by the accident near Equinunch, on the 17th day of February, 1852, and as full satisfaction for all claims arising from the accident, and of all other claims to date."
"Foy self and daughter.

The court admitted the receipt in evidence, but held that it was no bar to the plaintiff's right of action, inasmuch as the wife could not sign a contract that would be blinding on her busband.

Nov. 22.—This morning the parties appeared in centr, and stated that a settlement had been made.

ceurt, and stated that a settlement had been made between the plaintiffs and the defendants. The Judge suggested, in complimenting the comoany upon the wisdom of such a compromise, that it would be well if all similar suits were settled before coming

We understand that the amount paid by the company was upwards of \$3,000.

United States Circuit Court.

Nov. 22.—Application for an Attachment.—In the case of Horace H. Day against the Boston Belting Company, an application was made on the part of the defendants for an attachment against William Judson, who refused to obey an order issued by Mr. Commissioner Stillegal, to annear as a witness be-Commissioner Stilwell, to appear as a witness before him in this case. The Court held that the defendants are entitled to an attachment—but issuing suspended, on agreement of Mr. Judson to attend

Interesting Letter of John Mitchel. The following letter from John Mitchel to ormer editorial associate, Thomas Devin Reilly, no v at Washington, has been sent us for publication. It is a private letter, written on the eve of his taking the bold step of escaping, in the face of the authorities, without violating his parole; but Mr. Reilly desires to have it pub ished, and we accordingly give it to our readers, complete :-

BOTHWELL, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

April 26, 1853. MY DEAR REILLY-I have now passed nearly five years in captivity to the English enemy-four years, eleven months, and fourteen days; for my days have gone by heavily, and I had time to count them. If I endure it any longer, I fear the iron will enter into my soul and corrode-I fear the virtue, that is to say, the pluck, will have gone out of me. Nothing could be easier than to escape without risk from this den of all the devils, if we could but condescend to fly clandestinely, in violation of our word of honor. It is enough to say, that to entertain this thought would make us as bad as the

British gevernment The parole is the only chain that binds us; we are the prisoners of our own word-not of Sir William Denison and his abject cut-throat constables.

Now, I am going to explain to you why I have come to the determination of formally withdrawing this parole, and surrendering myself into the hands of my jailers, who must, thereafter, hold me as they

When the British government called me "felon, by act of their canting Parliament, I need not tell you, my friend, how loudly they lied. I need not re-late how viciously they coursed me through their pretended courts of justice—under how fraudulent a pretence of law they procured what they falsely called a "conviction" against me; with what wicked speed they chained me and carried me to the ends of the earth-any where out of the sight of man, (for I was the enemy, thank God, of their empire their name, and their nation ) I need not remine you with what barbarian joy their whole press sereamed after me. " convict !" " felon !" " traitor ! nor tow murderously they have been civilizing our

nor row murderously they have been civilizing our poor country ever since. The pre-ent object of my writing is merely to put you in possession of some personal matters, which I wish to explain clearly to some friend.

It seems that we Irish exiles have been treated with chemency by our enemies! This the Queen's vicercy effirms; for this the canting press of Eugiand takes credit. We have been exempted, they say, from convict labor in the gangs, (which our crimes bad deserved.) and have been indulged with comparative liberty and ticket of leave!

I mean first to give you a list of the Queen of Englate's acts of clemency in my own case, and shall begin at the beginning—

lar d's acts of clemency in my own case, and shall begin at the beginning—

First—On the very day my mock trial closed, I was arrayed in gray convict garments, and had my feet boited into iron fetters. The clothes, indeed, were removed immediately after, but not the chains, and I was carried to the place of my embarkation chained, in a police van, with a constable's pistol at

my ear. Second—On the same day of my mask trial, police constables were sent to break into the office of my new-paper, who seized types and papers, broke frames, and took possessin of account books, so that those who owed debts could not be called upon to

frames, and took possession of account books, so that those who owed debts could not be called upon to pay them; and thus her sacred Majesty, the Queen of England robbed my wife and children of all their means, under that false pretence of a trial, and in open violation, therefore, of these laws which (they say) is is her sacred office to guard.

Third—I was kept ten months in a solitary cell of a bulk at Bermuda, and with much more rigor and less liberty than any of the real convicts at that piace, insemach that my health failed, and the medical superin endent inforaced me, and certified to the British government, that if detained there much longer I must die.

Fourth—While I lay there between death and life, almost the only news that penetrated to me from the outer world, informed me of the indignation of the British Parliement, press, and public, against the generous officers of their pirate ships, (gentle, men worthy of an honester service,) because they had spoken to me courteously; because they had shaken had swith me; because they had suffered me to sit in their cabins. Chairs, a dungeon, and convict's rations, sait the great British public, were good enough for the felon. So the outaged Admiralty had to make inquiries and give explanations to satisfy the angry public, and hose worthy officers marrowly missed the book of being cashiered from

raty had to make inquiries and give explanations to satisfy the angry public, and show worthy officers narrowly missed the honor of betag cashered from the pirate service. Now, you may judge whether all this ferment on such a subject must not have been more galling and satisfying to a chained man than the actual chains, durgeon, and convict rations.

Fifth—After a two scooths' delay, to consider the mechal officer's report, I was at length put on board the Neptune experimental convict saip, destined to run a contraband eargo of felony at the Cape of Good Hone. The Buttsh Ministers indeed, knew that I should most probably never land at the Cape, where, accordingly I never old land; but after a five months' wage to the Cape, and five months' detention at the Cape, all in a close, unclean, and unbeathy cavity under the poop deck of the Neptune, her Majesty's elemency ordered me to Van Diemen's Land. The voyage of the Neptune, from Bermuda to Van Diemen's Land, had lasted jost one year, minus thirteen days. minus thirteen days.

to Van Diemen's Land, had lasted just one year, minus thirteen days.

Sixth—On my arrival here, quite disabled by long illness, I found that all the real criminals on board the Neptune, "in consideration of the hard-hips of their long wage and debention," were to be landed free; but that I (though I also had had the long wage and detention, and "hough these were a much greater hard-hip to me than to them) was still to be kept a prisoner. This was more than three years ago; and a prisoner I am still.

Seventh—Before being allowed even the "comparative liberty" of a ticket of-leave, a promise was exacted from me that I would not use that comparative liberty to make my escape. Now, this idea of the rarole was contrived, not out of courtesy, God knows, to us, but as a security to them—the only security 'bey could have that we would stay one week in the island. About this there must be no mistake. If we had been dealt with here as any of the classes of real convicts are—if we had got the ordinary tick-ctof-leave without parole, or had been hired out to settlers as "pass-holders," we would all instantly have left the island. Then if you ask, why give the premise at all?—why not demand to be put on the footing of the genuine convicts at one?—the answer have left the islard. Then if you ask, why give the premise at all?—why not demand to be put on the footing of the genuine convicts at once?—the answer is, we had no such alternative. Mr. O'Brien did at first refuse; but instead of dealing with him as with an ordinary prisoner, they confined him in a remote jail, under custody as rigorous as mine was at Bermuda, whereby he also was in danger of losing his life. In short, the enemy desired to have the parole for their own security, not for our benefit; and they exacted it under the penalty of a lingering death in a dungeon.

dungeon.

Eighth—The Governor of this colony, after first remonstrating with his employers about the consideration they showed us intreating us as "gentlemen". that is, as persons capable of giving parole of honor at all—took care at least to make that high privilege as valueless to us as possible. We are subjected (notwithstanding the purole.) to stritter police-surveillance than the true convicts. We are not allowed veilance than the true convicts. We are not allowed to live in the same district, as common convicts are, nor to visit one another, as common convicts may; we must report ourselves to the police magistrate of our respective dangeon districts once a month, and that personsily—so that our keepers may see us face to face, and make us feel once a month that our parole is not altogether relied upon; whilst the resistance only to report themselves twice in the year, and not personally. Within the last forteight, eco. While I was staying quiet y at my "registered year, and not personally. Within the last forteight, eco, while I was staying quiet y at my "r gistered residence" here, a gentlemen travelling through the country was arrested eighty miles off, for me, under a warrant for my apprehension as an "absonder, and sas kept three days and nights in watchboares where he was barbarously used, all in my mame. This seems a gross outrage upon the gentleman; but I feel that it was a grosser outrage by far upon me—the sole apology made to either of us is, that the thing was a mistake. You can see, therefore, how our parole is respected on the enemy's side, and how much we get in return for giving them that security. This, however, is not all: The colonia government, (in performance, no doubt, of its duty,) has used all its social influence to prevent our being received into the however, is not all: The colonia government, (in sperformance, no doubt, of its duty,) has used all its social influence to prevent our being received into the houses of reputable persons, and to make in erroourse with us damaging and disreputable. The Governor has even complained, in published despatches, of our being admitted to decent society. And therefore, some colonists, who are sycophants of Sir Wm. Denison, deem it their duty as loyal subjects to pretend to regard us as felons, and expostulate with the honest peeple who refuse to make such pretence, and whose kind attentions have been the chief alleviation of our misfortune. I do not pretend to judge of the duties of jailers, nor to decide whether Sir Wm. Denison has executed his office with good tasts an igo of feeling—a question which I leave to be datermined by a jury of jailers, and for the benefit of persons following that pursuit. But lungine, if you can, the daily exasperations of men whose footing in society rests on compassion, not right, and is liable to be questioned and disputed at every turn by the very offal of makind, (for such are most of the officials of Van Diemen's Land)—and what is worst of all, disputed with impunity.

Enough, You can well understand that five years of such living death is as much as man can well bear. But for the sanctimonious pretences to demency, made by the Queen of England's Viceroy. I would

of such fiving death is as much as man can well bear. But for the sanctimonious prefences to elemency, made by the Queen of England's Viceroy, I would never have condescended to describe the hardships of our captivity. Almost, I am ashamed to have done so. Do not regard it in the light of a com-

plaint, or statement of "grievances"—God forbid! These things may be elemency, or may be vengeance—in either case I utterly despise and defy them.

But what I wish you most clearly to understand are the nature and requirements of our obligation by parole. Our promise is that we will not escape while we retain the "comparative liberty" of a ticket of-leave. It is a bargain revocable by either party at any time—that is to say, the governor or police magistrate can take away our comparative liberty at any moment; and, on our side, we can revoke our parole by surrendering ourselves formally into outsoey; for the parole of a prisoner cannot co-exist with personal custody for a single instant.

The meaning of our promise, then, is that we must not eccape, if at all, out of the personal custody of the regular convict authorities.

The convict authorities.

The convict authorities.

The convict authorities.

The convict authorities where the police district assigned to us for residence. He represents the government here, has his police office in the township, and his police barrack full of armed constables, to enable him to enforce jail discipline in his division of the island—that is, in his ward of the jail; and two years ago an official circular was addressed to us, (Martin and myself) acquainting us that if we went outside the bounds of our police district without leave, all police magistrates and chief constables had orders to arrest us, and deal with us as with other prisoners. This magistrate is also the person to whom we must report ourselves once a month; and when the parole of any of us has expired, and needs renewal, it is to him the renewed parole must be given. If we revoke our parole, it is to him we are to surrender ourselves. When Mr. Meagher withdrew his parole he sent notice of the fact to the police magistrate of his district, who instantly sent constables to arrest him. On a former occasion, Mr. O'Donohoe went personally to the police magistrate, not at his office, but at his private house in the co

on totars any vessel. Every mere will be strained in the pursuit, and if, unfortunately, I shall be taken alive, were to my heart!

Possibly I might, in general estimation, satisfy the terms of my parcle somewhat more easily—for instance, by getting myself arrested by the convict authorities, no matter under what pretext, or at what hour and place, most convenient to mysel—and then rescuing or purchasing myself out of their hands; for custody and parole are incompatible; and I am sure we should be held justified in giving the narrowest and most literal construction to our promise, under such circumstances. But I choose the more formal method. I am not a good casuist, and prefer making the secoundrels a present of something over and above what I am bound to.

All has been said. If I succeed in this enterprise, you will soon see one other hunted fugitive seeking refuge from tyrants at the ever open sanctuary door of your grand republic—mighty nursing-mother of liberty and Interest of the control of

refuge from tyrants at the ever open sanctury door of your grand republic—mighty nursing-mother of Liberty and Justice! cradle of God's evangelists of vengeance! If I fail—farewell!

I will not here enter into the private considerations which render it impossible for me to think of allowing my family to make their home here for nine years to come. Long since, I have seen that it was arrjust and selfish to permit them to come hither at all. Even for free settlers this country is had—the worst on earth; but for prisoners and their families it is anathema. Think, my dear friend, of a child of mire being christened, married, buried, here—here mire being christened, married, buried, here—here in these kingdoms of Dis, and under the poisonous shadow of the British flag! Imagine how our bones would rest in one of these devil's acres they name

churchyards!

One thing still I bave to say, and emphatically: A One thing still I bave to say, and emphatically: A man has no right to evade or escape the penalties of his crimes awarded by the laws of his country. Herein I folly agree, always have agreed, with the friend of Crito—' Belade—Pos gar of; Panu men oun—Delade, Delade.'' And if the visible presence of my country's sacred laws could stand before me now, as of old it stood and reasoned with the Athersean, I should not know what to answer. But in exact proportion to my reverence for law and right, is my abherence and scorn of sham law- of wrong and outrage done under the hise pretence of law. The laws of our country are one thing—the fraudulint perversion of the very idea of law and right by a foreign enemy of our country, is an other thing. I have never coemy of our country, is another thing. I have never as nowledged that Ireland is governed by British is — only that Irishmen are plundered and murdered under the forms of it; and, for my own part, I was benished and ruined without so much as the form of

that 'also law.

And now, Reilly, before committing myself to the hazards of this enterprise, in which undoubtedly I may lose my life, I charge you to make known to my countrymen that with my latest breath I have denied and defied British law. Acteu,

JOHN MITCHEL

Court of General Sessions Refore Judge Beebe. Nov. 22.-The Court resumed its sitting to day, and

proceeded to dispose of the remaining cases yet on the calendar. The Court sat up to a late hour last evening in order to finish all the work before Thanksgiving Day. BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE William Sparks, indicted on two charges, one of high-

way robbery, and the other of burglary in the first degree, in having entered the dwelling house of Edward Peet, in the Eighteenth ward, and stealing therefrom several valuables, such as silver spoons. forks, and jew elry, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. The Court accepted his plea, and he was remanded for sen-ASSAULT AND BATTERY-LOVE AND MONEY APPAIR

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—LOVE AND MONEY AFFAIR.

A German, named firnest Snunwitz was then placed at the bar, charged with shooting John O'Nel with a double barrelied gun, loaded with powder and shot. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that he leat five delars to the defendant's wife, and upon asking her hus band for it he got in a parsion, star ped his feet, and finally, while the complainant was making his secape, fired the gan at him, the sharge ledging in the door of the room he had jut entered.

On the other hand, it was shown for the defence, that the complainant had made improper advances towards the wife of the defendant, and sought to seduce her from a virtuous path of life. The jury in this case, after duly deliberating came into court and received a verifit of a sault and battery only, and furthermore recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. Sentence deferred.

ferred.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.

A bad looking fellow, maned John H. Cooper, indicated for the above offence in violently assaulting Henry Buckman, clerk in a grocery store of the Fourth ward, with a knife thereby making his removal to the City Hospital pecessary, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the genitentiary.

BURGLARY IN THE THIAD DEGREE.

Augustin Weigner was charged with action the store BURGLARY IN THE THIAD DYGRES.

Augustius Weizner was charged with enterleg the store
of Mr. Martin, of Thirty third street, and steading therefrom a quantity of coffee, spines and other goods. It
reemed that the complainant's store was robbed some
time ago, and a portion of the goods were found in the
street of the defendant, and identified as the atolen properly by Mr. Holenboke, the clerk. The jury in this case
rendered a verdect of "guilly."

GRAND LARGENY.

GRAND LARCENY.

A young man named tharles havis was then placed the par, charged with stealing a gold chain, it e proper of ternell & Hutchinson jewellers, hroadway, valued \$30. From the evidence it appeared that he came in the stole, and enquired the prises of gold chains, a while booking at them grabbed at a lot of them, and as while booking at them grabbed at a lot of them, and so usedee in get ingoine of them. He then ran out into the etc. Jumped in a a wagon that was in exiting for his and crove off with the valuable. The jury in this castler a few mannest a deliberation rendered a verificial "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to two years of the months imprisonment in the State prison.

EURIOUS CASE OF BECKIYING STOLEN GOODS. CURIOUS CASE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

currous case of Rechiving Stoller Goods.

Felin Better was then placed at the bar, charged with receiving the pocker book of Mrs. Simonson, knowing it to be stolen by a little girl, about twelve years of age, named Mary Hampton.

Mis. Simonson being duly sworn, deposed—That she lived at 91 East Thirteenth street; in September last, a purse was stolen from her at the American Museum; sime that time she has seen the purse in the hands of officer McCreaiv, who recovered it from frs. Butler.

Mary Plampton, the little girl who it was alleged stole the pocket book for Mrs. Butler, being duly sworn, deposed—That she lired with her father in Second street; knew Adelia Entler for the last two or three years; has often stepped at her house; witness went to Barnum's Museum with Mrs. Butler three times; was there in the meath of September, and at the rememoerab her was because Jeanette (daughter of Mrs. Butler.) sat alongside of her; they took a purse from Mrs. Simenson, brought it to Mrs. Butler, and told her they mok it from a lady at the Museum; Mrs. Butler gave me two chillings for stealing it; has given Mrs. Butler money that she had stolen at other times, and told her where she got it from; and who she stole it from the lady, and was by the bearded lady when I took it from her; I am not certain whether I stole it or picked it up.

To the Court—I think I stole it from her; I used to stay with Mrs. Butler two or three nights, and my father would come there and fetch me home.

Alongo Turner, a boy about twelve years of age, deposed that he knew Mrs. Butler and Mary Hampton, who used to visit Mrs. Butler's house frequently; often heard Mrs. Batler tell the girls to "take a ride down town as far as the Museum;" has seen Jeannette with pocket books; was at the house when Mr. Hampton came after Mary, who went up and hid in the garret along with

Jeannette; Mrs. Butler told them to go there, as the father bonds, and even mortgage bonds to a limited extent, if

Jeannette; Mrs. Butler told them to go there, as the father was looking for Mary Hampton.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel—Mrs. Butler was most always at home and Mary Hampton used to come there and play with Jeannette; her father used to heat her because the stayed away from home and want to theatres; Mrs. Butler's husband is a house carpenter, and lives with the prisoner.

The mother of the prisoner was then placed upon the stand, and testified to her good character, and also other witnesses, who agreed with the mother in pronouncing her character immeaulate.

The jury in this case, after retiring for some time, rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner's counsel then applied for a discharge, but the Court informed him that the District Attorney held her on some other charges, which would be disposed of in the morning.

in the morning.

It being then twenty minutes to nine o'clock, the court adjourned until eleven o'clock the next morning.

Marine Court.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Jones & Ripley vs. Lewis E P. Smith & Co.—The plaintiffs are merchants in Kingston, Ja., and last summer shipped a quantity of iron to this city, and their agents, Winslow & Laurence, sold it to defendants from the vessel, weight to be determ ned by a city weigher. Some portion was weighed by a United States weigher, and ant ed away to defendants yard before being weighed by the city weigher. The defence contested the amount, and alse the light of plaintiffs to recover in this suit, on the ground that the bargain and dealing, if any, was with Winslow & I surence, and not with plaintiffs. Judgment for amount claimed, \$453.85, and costs.

Brady vs. Stephens.—This was a suit to recover \$50 on a note made by defendant to praintiff. Defences, want of consideration. The plaintiff is a contractor, and contracted with the Corporation to grade certain streets up town. The defendant agreed to purchase the contract, and a paper under seal was then executed, assigning to defendant any moneys due or to grow due plaintiff from the Corporation, on said contract." The plaintiff was sworn, and testified that no money was ever due on the same, but that the Corpo ation leoked to him for damages—there was no covenant on defendant's part to complete the contract. Judgment for defendant.

IMPORTANT TO CARRIERS AND FREIGHT AGENTS.

Fitchigh & Littejohn against Clark & Coleman.—The plaintiffs are owners of the Oswego line of canal boats. In the morth of July last, one Harvey shipped at Claveland, Ohio, in one of plaintiffs' boats, 514 barrels of four, consigned to defendants, who are merchants in this city; plaintiffs' agent at the time giving the usual bill of lading. The flour consisted of two parcels one of 162 barrels, and another lot, of different quality, of 332 parrels. The 182 barrels arrived safe; the 332 barrels. Payment is resisted, and a recomponent for the amount of damage on the other lot is asked for. Plaintiffs content that the defendants are barred by their paying on that lot, an

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT AGAINST A POLICE

JUSTICE.

Patrick Bugan vs. Abraham Bogart, Wm. H. Manufield, and Oncer Coyle.—The plantitiff and the defendant toyle were neighbors, and each possessed of a borse respectively, worth about \$35. The defendant having business in were neighbors, and each possessed of a borse respectively, worth about \$35. The defendant having business in the country, and his own horse not being strong enough for the purpose. In the language of one of the witnesses, he "swopped horses?" for a few days with the plaintiff. While absent the plaintiff is horse was injured in such a manner that he was turned out to die. Defendant Coyle, promised to make it right with plaintiff, either to get another or give him the value of his horse. He, however, wished to back out of this, and tried to get his own horse back. Plaintiff refused to deliver. The defendant Coyle then applied for assistance at the Tombs. The defendant the plaintiff selfer in the forthwith. At the fombs the plaintiff was frightened, and promised to give up the horse. The defendant Coyle, and is friends, insited that plaintiff should be held till the horse was produced, which was shortly done, and delivered up in the presence of the officials at the Tombs. Plaintiff was against the Judge and officer, for \$5; as against defendant Coyle, \$50 and costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

TURDAY, Nov. 22—6 P. M. We have very little change to report in the stock maret. At the first board to day about the usual quantity of stocks changed hands, and the transactions on time were to about the usual extent, but there seems to be a pause among speculators. Prices have been carried up to points ruling with a great deal of force and vigor on the part of the bulls; but there is evidently a want of power to sustain the movement, without resting a time to gather strength. It may be that a little while will suffice to give another impetus to the inflation; but the advance has already been large, and outsiders do not take hold with the avidity which holders anticipated. This must be a great disappointment, and may prove fatal to many speculators, who have purchased far beyond their means. Some of the faucies in the list have ad vanced five, ten, and tifteen per cent, which is enough to satisfy any ordinary buil, and it probably would, if they could be realized. There is the difficulty, it is impossible to realize present prices except on small lets of steek. Outsiders holding twenty five or fifty share lots, can sell at carrent rates, but the large operators in the street cannot do so. They sustain the market by holding on and by additional purchases, and it would be very easy to predict the effect of any change in their movements.

The banks have freely advanced facilities for buying and carrying stock securities, and speculators have themselves of the favors so liberally dispensed. Bank presidents and cashiers profess a holy horror of fancy stock speculations, and of course it would be the height of presumption to even hint that they were in any way connected with the operations of the day. No one would for a moment believe that any bank officer ever directly beught or sold a fancy stock, and it would not, therefore, be policy to say so. These institutions only loan on stock securities. That is the term. It is nothing to the president or directors if such loans are calculated to pro speculation. It is their business to loan money so that can be made at the shortest notice, the most available, and the brokers are therefore their best customers. The recent advance in the market value of the fancies is attributed entirely to the abundance of money offering in the street on call. So far as the stocks themselves are concerned, there has not been the first fraction of an improvement in actual value, and we doubt if there has not been, in some of them, a depreciation. The advance is entirely of an artificial character, and must be sustained by artificial means. The banks are deeply involved in the in dation, having employed a large amount of their assets in leans upon the most worthless fancies. It may be "impertinent" in us to say so, or to meddle in any way with the internal affairs of these immaculate institutions, but we have a weakness that way, and cannot belp it. It may be "impertinent" to expose their defalcations, and it may be "nobody's business outside of the banks what their losses have been." but we cannot help feeling that those who have invested all their capital in the stock of these institutions, and depend upon their dividends for their dally broad have a right to know something about the way these concerns are managed, or mismanaged; and we shall continue to expose every defalcation, and every delinquency involving the capital of stockholders, in spite of the lamentations of bank presidents, here or elsewhere. The virtuous indignation exhibited by the banks implicated and their organs, we must admit looks a good deal like orjured innocence; but we are too well acquainted with the calibre of the parties concerned, to be setoulshed

at any exhibition. The defalcations in the banks of the State of New York have been more developed than those of the other banks named and as they cannot be disguised, they are partially almitted. An attempt was at first made to deceive the public by directing attention to the robbery of bils from the counter, and an attempt was made to overshadow the greater loss by the smaller one. In the investigation going on, it would be well enough to let us know what officer in that institution held, a short time since, seven thousand shares of the stock of the Nicaragua Transit Compary, and at what price it was purchased, and at what price sold. This, however, may be an impertinent inquiry, and nobody's business outside the bank; but we should really like to know who pocketed the loss of some ten dollars per share. As soon as these questions are answered, we have two or three more to put, equally mportant

The receipts at the effice of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at this port, to-day, were \$117,016 77; onid, \$98,166 87-balance, \$5,709,581 52.

The variations in quotations for stocks to-day, were not material. At the first board Delaware and Hudson deelined 14 per cent; Cumberland Coal, 14. New York Central Railroad advanced & per cent. Long Island, 14; Nerwich and Worcester, 14; Reading Railroad, 1. A telegraphic despatch from Paltimore announces that

the City Council of that city have consented to loan its credit for five millions of dollars, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The deposits of eilver at the New Orleans mint, for Oc-

tober, were \$386,000; for the quarter ending September 30, \$2,804,000. The coinage of silver for the same quarter was \$800,000. The fact seems to be getting generally admitted, that

The Pittsburg Gazette says:—

The signs of the times pretty clearly indicate that the time for building railroads by means of county and city

bends, and even mortgage bends to a limited extest, is nearly past. Lines already commenced, and which have disposed of a portion of their bonds, will get through with heavy scartices. New roads of doubtful expediency, and which have but little foundation in bona fide individual subscriptions, may as well give up the struggle. They cannot succeed now, whatever they may do hereafter. The country has built enough of reliveds on borrowed capital, the last five years, to make it a healthy operation to stop and take a long breath and an accurate observation before rushing into new experiments. We are not sorry, therefore, to know that city and county bonds, unless of the most unexceptionable character, canot be sold in New York, and that they cannot be showed off in Europe at any price. They have enough of our bends at the present. They wish to wait awhile, and see if all our fair promises are to be realized, before they send us any more of their gold for our promises to pay.

Stock Exchange.

bonds at the present. They wish to wait awhile, and see if all our fair promises are to be real-sued, before they send us any more of their gold for our promises to pay.

Stock Exchange.

TUSEDAY, Nov. 22, 1863.

2000 Ind State 5's. 98% 100 sha Nic Trans. 26% 100 for our promises to pay.

1000 Frie 24 Mt Bds. 100 300 Cum Coal Co. 330 38 1000 Gold on 100% 100 do 33% 1000 Gold on 53 38 1000 Gold on 54 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 Mr N H Bs '66 12% 100 do 53 38 1000 H R 1st Mg Bds 107 250 do 510 38 1000 H R 1st Mg Bds 107 250 do 510 38 1000 H R 1st Mg Bds 107 250 do 510 38 1000 H R 24 Mt page 100 do 545 38 1000 H R 24 Mt page 100 do 545 38 1000 do 62 1000 do 550 400 do 58 1000 do 68 58 58 58 58 513 813 83 83 83 83 26 % 300 Reading ER. b60 
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100 do. 264 25 Panama RR. 100
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TUESDAY, Nov. 22-6 P. M. The transactions at the board were larger than those of

yesterday. Parker Vein was dealt in freely at 10%. Phenix Gold found purchasers at %. We believe the real par of this stock is 2; but, from some cause with which we are unacquainted, it has always sold at a discount. It was in the market at 1% shortly after the issue of the stock scrip. It then fell to 1, at which figure large quantities of stock changed hands. It is now at %. According to the usual rule with respect to stocks falling below 1, it ought soon to go out of sight altogether.

We put a few queries the other day to the American Mining Company, the parent of the Norwich, Derby, and Sharen concerns. We have seen no reply. to reiterate them, and further to is quire where are the promised dividends from this company's mines on the north side of the Island of Cuba? We are aware that one was recently declared on the El Paperauza; but was this out of the profits of the mine? It so, what was done with the proceeds of the assessment made about the same time? What is the mine doing now? The San Auonlo mine, which we believe is owned by the same conern promises, by proxy, to do wonders, to produce rothing less than fifty tons of malachine. But is not

rothing less than fifty tons of malachile. But is not this another of the mere bunches of ore of the north shore of the leland; it must always be borne in mind by operators that the celebrated English mines of Cobre are far, for away, and on the south shore. We are wisn the American Mining C myany would publish a record, or omething of the kind, so as to satisfy an anxious public on the subject of their welfar.

The London Times, in alluding to the imports of copper into England, takes occasion to observe that, what with Australia and the Canadian coppar mines on Lakes Huron and Superior, there is every reason to believe that at some period not far distant Great Britain will derive her chief supply of copper from her own colonies. Such statements are not made lightly by the Times, and coght to be a great encouragement to the mines over the born

er.						0.000
	MINING	BOARD.	NO	VEMBER 22.		
00 sha F	arker Vein.	10%	200	shs Gar. Crushi	no.	1
00	CO	. 1036	100	do		1
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CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22-6 P. M. ASHES.—We heard that only 30 bbls. were taken, at \$5 50 a \$5 56%, for pots and pearls, per 100 lbs.

BERAUSTUPS.—Flour displayed increased animation, but at rather languid prices. The day's transactions embraced 22,000 bbls.—cour at \$6 12½ a \$6 37½; superfine No. 2 at \$6 37½ a \$6 32½ a \$6 37½; superfine No. 2 \$6 3½; a \$6 62½; ordinary to choice State at \$7 5 a \$6 3½; size at to fancy Western at \$6 31½ a \$7 66½; common to good Ghio at \$6 51½ a \$7; and other grades at proportionate figures. The sures of other kinds reached 1,000 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond \$7; and 1,800 bbls. Southern, at unchanged rates. Hye flour and corn meal continued as last noticed. Wheat was in fair demand and very firm. The operations included 15,000 bushels choice Genesee white, at \$1 50 a \$1 81½; 50.00 cod to prime Michigan do., at \$1 73 a \$1 75; some Canadian do., in bond, at \$1 75; and 24,000 upper lake and Western end at \$1 50 a \$1 54. Rye was quoted quiet at \$77. a \$8c. Nothing new occurred in barley. State and Western oats were in good request, at 400 a 51c. per bushel Corn was moderately active and steady. The business comprised 50 000 bushels, at 77c. a 78c. for unseque, 75c. a \$6c. for white Southern and Western, and \$6c. a \$1c. for white Southern and Western, and \$6c. a \$1c. for white Southern and round yellow, per bushel.

Corress—But 200 bags Rio were disposed of at 11c. a BREADSTUFFS - Flour displayed increased animation, but

bushel.

Coffee — But 200 bags Rio were disposed of at 11c. at 1134c. per 1b.

Coffee — The day's sales embraced 1.918 bales for expert, 743 for home use, 501 on speculation, and 195 in transitu—total 3,327 bales. Market firm, and tendency upwards. The following are the quota ions:—

Epland. Florida. Mobils. N. Orleans

Epland. Florida. Mobils. N. Orleans 

Frenches - Rates were unchanged. To Liverpool 3,500 Figures - Rates were unchanged. To Liverpool 3,500 a,4,600 bbls. flour were engaged at 5a 6d., and about 20,660 bbls. flour were engaged at 5a 6d., and about the bushels grain, including even, in bulk, at 123/d.; wheat, in ship's bars, at 123/d., and 400 a 500 bales of cotten, at 7,82d and 3 16d. To London 250 therees of best (3/d bbs to the theree) were engaged at 4s 9d.; and 18,000 a, 50,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 4s 9d.; and 18,000 about 18,000 bbls. flour, at 95c.; bone was taken at 250, and 29,000 bbls of flour, at 95c.; bone was taken at 3/d. Two vessels were aber un for Havre, to load with flour, at 95c. A bark was taken up for Antwerp, to load with wheat, at 164/d. Another was taken up, of 250 tons, for the voyage, at £1,200, for the same port. A vessel was engaged to load with wheat for Antwerp, at 17d. For Australia the new clipper ship Ocean Speed, of Cameron's Pioneer line, demanded 60s. per foot measurement. To California rates varied from 55c. a 60c. in clippers advanced in loading.

Varied in leading.

HAY.—Sales of 800 bales were effected to shippers, at 850, a 850, per I/O lbs. Local dealers paid for small par-65c. a 65c. per 1 0 lbs. Local dealers paid for small par-cels, 75c. a 873cc per 160 lbs. Hers were generally held above the views of buyers,

ceis, 75c. a 873/c per 160 lbs.

Hors were generally held above the views of buyers, at 47 ½ c. a 56z. per lb

Lime.—Rockland was inanizate. at \$1 for cemmon, and \$1 25 for lump, per bbl.

Monasors.—Some 69 bbls. new crop New Orleans changed hands, at 34c per gallon.

Naval Stores.—There was nothing additional done in rosin or crude turpentine. About 150 bbls. spirits turpertine brought obc. a 66c. per gallon.

Ons.—Crude roled very quiet, at 65c. a 70c. for whale, and \$1 25 a \$1 27 for sperm, per gallom. Olive varied little—some 4,500 gallon, though some owners claimed higher prices.

Provisions.—Pork was more active, but decidedly lower. The rales consisted of 1,400 bbls. Western, at \$14 for mess; \$11 a \$11 62 ½ for prime, and \$10 87½ for rump, per bbl. There were 200 bbls. lard purchased, at 10c. a 10½ per lb. Beef was in fair demand. The transactions reached \$20 bbls, at unaltered prices. The sales of beef hams amounted to 350 bbls. part to arrive, at \$15. Butter and cheese were moderately dealt in at old rates.

Real Estate.—Sales at auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker.—A b½ years' lease of 4 lots of ground, each 25x38, with stabling thereon, 2 fronting on Twenty-third street and 2 on Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, subject to a ground rent of \$500 per aunum \$2,450. Striaks were in improved request. The operations comprised 600 hinds. Cales, at \$4 \times c. and prison changed

building railroads on bonds has pretty nearly had its day. comprised 600 hhds. Cal s. at 4 ½ c. brown Havana, at 6 ½ c. per lb.
Winsurt.—Only 400 bbls. Western and prison changed hands to day, at 20c. a 25 ½ c., cash, per gallon.